WHO SHALL BE GOVERNOR!

THE QUESTION UPPERMOST IN NEW-JERSEY PROMINENT REPUBLICANS MENTIONED FOR THE

CANDIDACY-THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 3 .- The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will meet here on Tuesday at noon. Most of the delegates are expected here to-morrow evening and the campaign will be opened with carnestness and vigor. The entiment in the party is hopeful and the contest will be fought out thoroughly. There are many reasons for the cheerful feeling which is observable among Republi-cans in all parts of the state. Mr. Green, the Demo cratic candidate, is not personally strong and he is andicapped by the method of his nemination. There are many Democrats who are opposed to him, and more who are indifferent. The nomination of Congressman Pidcock is also a source of weakness and the Demo eratic nominee for Congress in Mr. Green's own district is meeting with difficulty. The signs of she times favor the Republicans, but is is conceded that there should be the greatest care in making a nomination. The sentiment of the party is not formed yet. Had Mr. Phelps been willing, he would have been nominated without serious opposition in any quarter, but he pre-ferred to go back to Congress. General William Ward, of Newark, was also a popular candidate, but neither his health nor his occupation would permit him to accept the nomination. The movement in the last few days has been strongly toward ex-Congressman George A. Halsey, of Newark, and the suggestion of his name has met with warm approval. He combines many ele-ments of strength and the leaders look toward him with great favor. Mr Halsey has a large business interest in New-Jersey and he is not disposed to leave it again for polities; but the occasion is peculiar and the opportunity unusual. Ex-Congressman J. Hatt Brewer, of this city, is also warmly advocated by a number of petsons, and Gardner R. Colby, of Orange, has many supporters. Senator Fish, of Essex, is prominently named and the Essex delegation would give him hearty support in the conventiou. There is, however, no rivalry between Mr. Halsay, and Mr. Fish. Messrs. Halsey, Brewer and Fish are all delegates to the convention and will be present. If the nomination comes to one of them, he will probably announce his decision

at once and begin the campaign on the spot.

The first practical demonstration of the campaign will be the election in Newark on October 12. Immediately thereafter, the nominations for Assembly will be pade and the campaign may then be said to be under full headway. The countles of Atlantic, Combernant, Morris, Hudson, Bergen and Mercer will elect state Senators. The three first, mentioned are now represented by Republicans, the others by Democrats. Hudson and Bergen are strongly Democrate, but Mercer is closer and there is a fair chance of Republican success. In Camberland there will be a severe contest; but how it will end defies presidented. The Prohibition vote there is exceedingly large. The Congressional campaign will be opened throughout the State this week. The following nominations have been made thus fai:

Ist District—George Hires (Rep.), J. W. Westcott (Dom.); I'd District—James Buchanan (Rep.), E. S. Reed (Dem.); I'd District—James Buchanan (Rep.), E. S. Reed (Dem.); I'd District—William Walter Pholps (Rep.), W. A. Skinner (Dem.); In the Hild District, ex-Congressman John Kean, fr., will be the Republican nominee, and in the Vith District Congressman Lehibach, will be renominated by the Republicans and in the Vith Mr. McAdoo by the Democrats. will be the election in Newark on October 12. Immedi-

There is no end of trouble over the question of text-books in the schools and it grows were rather than better with the improvement in the books and the com-petition of publishers. The matter is usually left to the vote of a board or several members and on more than one occasion a majority of one or two has foisted wretched books upon the schools, or prevented the mioption of suitable ones. Some tribunal more competent is desired.

NOT AN IDEAL LABOR CANDIDATE.

SOMETHING ABOUT CAPITALIST EDWARD S. CLEVE-LAND, OF CONNECTICUT. HARTFORD, Oct. 3 .- The nomination of Ed-

ward & Cleveland for Governor by the Democrats of this State was an assured fact within forty-eight hours of the time his famous letter of declination was published in The Telegram of this city. Although not a necessary feature of the preliminary canvass for his nomination, which at the time was all drifting toward Mr. Cleveland, it proved to be the exact point upon which the Burr-Barnum combination and the Graves-Birdsail combination could gracefully unite. The labor wing of the party was represented to be in extreme anxiety for Cleveland's nomination, so much so that his declination made it "sick at heart," to quote from Colonel Graves's leading editorial in The Telegram the day the letter was published. The Barr-Barnum folks featful leatine labor yote should drift away to the labor candidate, Mr. Baker, immediately arranged for a conference with Mr. Cleve. land. This conference was small and select, Mr. Barnum, Mr. Cleveland and Fred S. Brown, Mr. Barnum's trusted lieutenaut, alone being present. The result of this meet-ing was an immediate brightening up of the dampened arder of Colonel Graves, and an occasional allusion in the columns of Mr. Burr's Times, to the possibility of Cleveland as a candidate. The sentiment in favor of the Hartford ex-postmaster was carefully worked up throughout the trades unions of the State, and the re-suit is that he is a "workingman's candidate," who rep. resents about all that workingmen or their leaders have been denouncing for the last few years. He is a man of and a man whose occupation when he was elected to the who remember that he was a Republican office-holder under Lincoln, and who jumped the political fence as anddenly as to outdo any political feat in the State of Connecticut since the organization of the Re-

Btate of Connecticut since the organization of the Republican party.

Hundreds of old-time Democrats express their determination not to vote for Mr. Cleverand for Governor, but to turn their attention to the other officers to be elected, especially to the election of members of the Legislature. Cleverland was nominated to seil out for members of the Legislature in order that Senator Hawley may be succeeded by William H. Barnum. There is no heart in the support of such an absurd nomination among the leaders of the Democratic party of the State. The selection of Michael F. Daly as chairman of the Democratic State Committee was somewhat of a surprise, as he has had no political experience. His selection signifies that Fred S. Brown, Barnum's old-time manager, will have charge of the real work of the campaign. Mr. Brown has the reputation of being the shrewdest political manager in the Democratic party of the State.

The Remublican campaign is rapidly getting into workthe State.

The Republican campaign is rapidly getting into work-

The Republican campaign is rapidly extracting the color of the mass of correspondence that has been pouring in since the nomination of Mr. Lounsbury.

Only one Senatorial candidate has been named by the Republicans of the State so far—Joseph Hutchins, in the XVIIth District.

OPENING THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

A LARGE REGISTRATION OF PUPILS THIS YEAR-THE COURSES OF STUDY-TRYING TO DO AWAY

WITH THUANCY. The evening schools will open to-night in this city and Brooklyn and will continue for eighteen weeks. Recistration of pupils has been going on for two weeks. The number enrolled exceeds that of last ear. The New-York schools registered hearly 20,000 cholars last season; Brooklyn about half that number. The average attendance in either city did not amount to half the number enrolled. The small attendance in comparison with the registration is accounted for in various ways. Hundreds of boys, and many girls, too, for that matter, use the schools for an excuse to get away from home at night. An attempt to remedy this evil has been made by sending a postal to the absent pupil's address. But the boys get around this by giving assumed names and addresses. A wealthy German manufacturer rushed into an up-town night school one evening last winter, full to the brim of righteous wrath. In explanation of his anger he showed the principal a postal card asking why he had not been to school the night before. When the principal explained that some wicked boy had used his name, he wanted to thrash the whole school. The school boards have a rule that no pupil shall be admitted to the junior classes unless accompanied by his parent, guardian or other responsible

this rule more rigidly than heretotere.

A decided change has been made in the character o A decided change has been made in the character of the night schools of late years. In schools in the rough sections of the city tused to be no uncommon thing to see a refractory pupil huried head first out of a classroom door by an offended teacher, who was fortunate if he escaped in turn being stoned on his way home by the youth's friends. Then there was little, if any, systematized study, and whatever knowledge the scholars received was crude and fragmentary. It is different now, kvery scholar understands that the schools are for educational purposes only. If he does not act in accordance with this fact, he is dismissed at once and without any exhibitions of his or the teacher's physical strength or puglifiatic attainment.

person, and this year an attempt will be made to enforce

There are but two topics of conversation indulged by the patholitions of his or the teacher's physical strength or puglishie attainment.

There are twenty-nine evening schools in New-York this season and fourteen in Brooklyn. Five of these in New-York are male senior schools. No one is admitted to these who is under surteen years of age. The pupils attending are allowed to select any two of a prescribed list of studies. Reading, writing and arithmenic seem to be about equally popular. Composition is a popular study in the senior female schools. There are four of these here and they are well attended. The female schools have a better patronage, as a rule, than those of the other ser. In the schools for juniors reading, spelling, definitions and penmanship are required in all the classes. Vocal music is optional in the lemale schools. One-third of the total register here last year was made up of the names of foreigners attudying English. The three evening high schools here and two in Brooklyn, have become established hastitutions. They have regular presoribed courses, and only pupils are admitted to them who have passed a good examination in the elementary school branches, or have graduated from the other night schools. They have required in all the classes, or have graduated from the other night schools. They have required in all the class of the course, and only pupils are admitted to them who have passed a good examination in the elementary school branches, or have graduated from the other night schools. They have required the schools are not for their amusement, as well as instruction. A prominent Brooklyn principal had an experience the other night which illustrates this point. A prominent Brooklyn principal had an experience the other night which illustrates this point. A prominent Brooklyn principal had an experience the other night which illustrates this point. A prominent Brooklyn principal had an experience the other night which lilustrates this point. A prominent Brooklyn principal had an experience th

primed for the informal examination, which was like this:
"Do you understand anything of arithmetic?" asked

"Do you understand anything of arithmetics" asked the principal.

"Oh, yee," he replied.

"What can you de t"

"Well, I know distraction pretty fair."

"Ah," said the teacher, without a simile, "and can you figure in derision and abstraction, also?"

"Yes, sir. I know them, too," said the youth, with a confident way of his coconnut-shaped head.

"How about misapplication?"

"Oh, I am all right there," was the reply.

"Yes, I guess you are," remarked the amused pedagogue as he sent him down-stairs to the lowest class.

MORRISANIA PEOPLE AROUSED.

A GRIEVOUS DELAY IN BUILDING A SEWER.

CAUSES OF THE COMPLAINTS-WHAT PRESIDENT

BEEKMAN SAYS ABOUT THE MATTER. The residents and property-owners of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards have become impatient over the delays on the Webster-ave. sewer, in the Annexed District. At a mass-meeting held last Thursday evening the question was discussed with a great deal of feeling. The sewer was to be built from the Brook-ave, sewer, at One-hundred-and-sixtleth-at, through Webster-ave, about a mile and a haif, and was to be finished last June. The Brook-ave. sewer extends from tide-water to One-hundred-and-sixtlethat, and these two will afford the drainage for a large section of the district around Morrisania and Tremont. The Brook-ave, sewer was finished over a year ago, and is the largest sewer in New-York, being more than eight feet in diameter. The Webster-ave. sewer will be seven feet in diameter, and the stream known as Mill Brook will be diverted so as to pass through it.

The Park Commissioners have charge of the work.
Residents of Morrisania, Tremont and Fordham have had good cause to complain about the lack of proper drainage in recent years. Mill Brook, a shallow and turbid stream, which runs almost parallel with the Hariem Rairoad through that part of the Annexed District, has been the only means of carrying off the surface drainage, and is now only an open sewer. As the population of the district has increased the volume of fifthy water emptying into Mill Brook from house drains has become greater each year. Every spring and every fall freshets cause the brook to overflow its boundaries and to spread layers of flith on the low-lying grounds on the west side of the Harlem Railroad. Malarial odors rise from the grounds in hot weather and cause much sickness. The foul odors at times have even caused nausea among passengers on the Harlom trains. Large breweries in Morrisania have added streams of dirty water to the volumes from house drains. Complaints to the Board of Health have been so numerous that the sanitary inspectors of the

Otto Baumann, the thereing receiving the act of the lands of the same savings Bank, are said to believe that the fugitive has not gone to Camada and lead the others of the bank to them that they will empture him. Although Charles E. Sprage, the seriary of the bank and the expert accountants who as extend him have not extended Barmann's commits prior to Lexuary I, they feel confident that the portations do not exceed \$18,152\$, the sum stated yesterday, and think that the first theft was committed not more than eight months ago. The books were carefully inspected on January I, and any translutent entires before that time would have been discovered then. Some little irrecularity in a draft which passed through Baumann's hands has been found, but if has not been positively ascertained that he was in family in the matter.

I never was more surprised in my life than when I fearned a fact pointing to Baumann's guilt a week and Friday," said Gardner S. Chanin, the bank's treasurer, yesterlay, "He has served us so long and so faithfully that we placed the most implicit confidence in him. I had noticed for a month before he went on his vacation that he seemed procupied and absent minded, and once reproved him for carriessness—a thing that I had never before been obliged to do. As to the effect of the defalcation upon the bank, I think that the secretary's soven statement that the surplus, after allowing for the loss occasioned by lind mann's pifering, is \$75,77.1; is sufficient to dispol all doubts as to our financial ability. Haumann was under bonds for \$5,000, so that our actual loss is only \$14,192."

A BIG POLICEMAN AGRESTED BY A LITTLE ONE. The members of the Metropolitan Police force look with disdam upon the wearers of the gray uniform, who protect the city's parks, and the latter take every opportunity that comes to hand to retaliate. On Saturday might Foorence Wagner, Ella Hiller, William A. Darling and Thomas D. Barry were enjoying the cool air of Mount Morras Park, as well as a quiet chat in a lonely corner when Setycant Tack, the grant of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, appeared and committed the grave offence of looking at the young women. He then passed on They young men were indignant and effacted to find a policeman. They returned with James T. Flynn, a small-steed Park policeman, who, after some discussion with the sergeant, arrested him and took him to the station. The case was before Justice O'Reilly, in the Harlom Pelice Court, yesterday morning, and on hearing both sides of the story the justice promptly discharged the sergeant. Park Policeman Flynn showed considerable zeal in the matter and threatened to lay the case before the District-Attorney.

THE TOOTHPICK GIVES SELF-POSSESSION.

From The Elmira Gazette.
"Do you see that wooden toothpick!" asked an Elmiran he other day.
"Yes: it looks like a second-hand one. What's the matter

"It's second-hand. I used it once before. That toethook

"Tile second-hand. I used it once before. That toothpick stood me in a cool two hundred the other might. How? Well, I drew a pair of deuces and bot \$20 on a blant. How? Well, I drew a pair of deuces and bot \$20 on a blant. The next man raised me, and I saw the raise and wend how \$10 more. The first thing I knew I had \$200 in the pot, and I add not help myself on the draw. I public that toothpick ont of my pocket and bet another \$200 as I coolly picked my teeth. My opponent looked at me a minute and throw down a hand that had a pair of kings in it, and I raked in the cash,"
"Well, how did the toothpick help you!"
"How! Great he vens, it is hade? had it to play with I would have bean enthing to do but sit and look my adversary in the face and my looks would have betrayed that I was bluffing at a glance. Saw, daint you ever notice the labit some men have of having toothpicks handy when they go on the withess-stand! It gives them self-possession. A man way call you a liar, and if at the same time he saints a toollap.ck nonchaintly from one saile of his mouth to the other, you c in rely on his meaning business and tacking up his assertion with if the handed argument if need be,"

According to the foregoing theory toothpicks have been the cause of a gool deal of hisse wearing and wens cooling. Why not prohibit their manufacture and anic, Messes Prohibition-lists?

HOW PHILADELPHIA LOOKS TO CHICAGO.

From The Chicago News.
Philadelphia is one of three American cities into which and ent of which all railway trains back i The other two cities are Toledo, Ohio, and Atchison, Kan, St. Louis is the only city we know of that can be approached from the civilized world by means only of a tanner. Philadelp has discounts this underground or woodchick method by running her railroad line over the tops of houses, and, as this line is constructed in the shape of a Y, all theoning trains back in and all outgoing trains backs up the product of the top of houses, and as this line is constructed in the shape of a Y, all theoning trains back in and all outgoing trains backs up the Philadelphia is its railway station. It all the product a basement, all trains come in upon and depart from the roof, cabmen and hack drivers lie in wait in the basement for traveliers descending from the roof.

There are but two topies of conversation induled by the patriotic Philadelphian. The first is a Clover Ciub dimer that has been, and the second is the new City Hall that is going to be. The Clover Club is an eroth social organization founded with a view to stuffing strangers with terrapin and then flattening them out with a trip-hammer. The new City Hall is a hollow square of marble covered with serial derricks and mediations of B. Frankin and W. Penn. It has already cost as many million dolars as the Philadelphia narrator believes you capable of swallowing. at of which all railway trains back ! The other two cities

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED AT CHICAGO. AN MARLY REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK NOT PROBABLE-TRE COLOR LINE-CHURCH TRIALS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- Chicago, to its credit be it said, never does anything by halves, and with Catholic impartiality it welcomes the stranger whether he comes to attend a church synon, a prize fight or a political convention. The great thing is to have him come, and if a census of the city happens to be taken while he is here, so much the better; it is one more blow at " that tough old river town," St. Louis. For this reason the deputies to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which s to open its sessions here nextWednesday, may be safely

vention reveals many well-known names. Among them

ology.

may be mentioned Professor Henry Coppee, of Pennsylvania; Postmaster S. Corning andd, of Chicago; J. C. Bancroft Davis, of Maryland; Robert C. Winthrop and Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston; R. S. Conover, James Parker and Courtlandt Parker, of New-Jersey; Stephen P. Nash, Hamilton Fish J. Pierrepont Morgan and Willfam Bayard Cutting, of New-Yora; Columbus Delano and D. L. King, of Ohlo; J. S. Biddle, of Philadelphia; and D. L. King, of Ohio; J. S. Biddle, or Fundatory and D. L. King, or Fu Angus Cameron, of wisconsid. The various standing committees appointed by the last General Convention are holding their final meetings and preparing their rejects. The clerical deputies are also a notable body of men. In previous years the charch people of the city in which the convention was held entertained the members during the sessions, either at their own houses or at hotels, but the membership is now so largo-upward of the basis! I would fod a point you to the latter. Build upon it with implicit belief and know you are safe. 500 altogether-that the burden of entertainment has PRAYING THAT GOD'S NAME MAY BEGLORIFIED. become too great for even a large city, however hospita-ble it might be. So this year the deputies pay their own kay and are probably reimoursed by the local dioceses. It is quite ovident that the uppermost thought in the minds of the deputies, both clerical and lay, is the com-The finals compared to the Section of the Section o It is quite evident that the uppermost thought in the minds of the deputies, both clerical and lay, is the com-ing discussion on the proposed revision of the Prayer Book. Many of the deputies appear to have already

ble that a special relimits soil will be appointed to consider the matter.

Party spirit is not likely to run high in this convention but a great deal of carnestness will characterize the proceedings. The advanced high characterize the form the only well organized party in the Church now, and in the convention they will vote as a unit on all important spections. The proposition to charact the name of the Church from Protestant Episcopal to American Catholic will be prought up scale. In the last convention it was simply buried; it won't be buried this time, but it will unfoundedly be defeated.

Allogather the present session of the General Convention promises to be a fruitful and practical one, and its deliberations will be watched with great interest, not only by Episcoparlans, but by other denominations as well.

DEDICATING A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 3 .- St. Joseph's Catholic Church of this city was dedicated to-day by Bishop Couroy, of Albany, assisted by a number of eler-

was confirmed.

CARDINAL GIBBONS LAYING A CORNER-STONE. Washington, Oct. 3 .- The ceremony of laying a corner-stone and blessing the new St. Paul Roman Catholic Church was performed to-day by Cardinal Gib-ia the presence of a large assemblage. The Rev. Dr. Foley preached the sermon.

As the Third Avenue train on the elevated railroad which off South Ferry at 2.50 a. m. Saturday reached Ninthist, one

WORK IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. About 700 people, the majority of whom were women and chipiren altenues the first tail meeting of the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. An extensive muscal service was given. General Chinon R. Fisk was the orator of the day.

The attendance at the meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association was small. After a song service there were vocal and instrumental soles and duess. George Dainty, the boy orator, spoke. J. K. Funk, editor of The Voca, was the principal speaker.

From The Concinuoti Commercial Gazetta.

"It is proposed," said Major Butterworth last evening, " to have the remains of Chief Justice Chare, removed from Washington in charge of the Ohio Congressional delegation, accompanied by Miss Kate Chare. They will be met at received by him in behalf of the people of the State. From

received by him in behalf of the people of the State, from there the remains will be taken to Columbus and the in state in the rotains of the capitol. Addresses will be made there by ex-tovernor Hendly, Justice estamely Matthews and others, After the service at the Capitol the remains will be taken to Spring Grove. Inser Cincinnation.

"Will the body be brought to Cincinnation." "Probably not." There is a direct rate from Columbus to Spring Grove, and as there is no intention to have any undue display the remains will probably not be brought to the city. "What will be the corremon's at the connetery!" "What will be deed to the chief the remains will be need there by the members of the Cincinnation and other friends, including Schator Voorhess, who, I believe, has expressed a desire to be present, and the church services for the dead will be read by some minister of the Episcopal Church."

"When will the ceremonies be held?"

"About the 15th of the month, although the exact day has not yet been fixed. Notice will be sent to the President of the State har Association so that all the members of the bar can take action and so that the public may be fully informed of the time."

The selection of Judge Hoadly to deliver the oration at Columbus is regarded here as especially felicitous. Few men knew the late Chief Justice better. Judge Hoadly studied law with him and enjoyed his close friendship until his death.

CHRIST FOR THE WORLD.

A SURE FOUNDATION ON WHICH TO REST

DEFINITENESS NEEDED IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS BELIEF—HOW DOUBTS MAY BE SETTLED.

In St Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, Bishop Henry C. Poiter preached from the text: "Whosover heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a

rock." He said in part:
If there is anything nowadays which keeps men back from If there is anything nowadays which keeps men door from Christianity, it is their opinion of the lack of definiteness in religion. They see professing Christians disagreeing in regard to some points and they think if they enter the lists they, too, must be unsettled on these points. But here is a sure and solid foundation laid down. You have only to believe and do these sayings of Christ and you have a very sure rock to build is to open its sessions here nextWednesday,may be safely trusted to have a good time while they are in the city, they won't be wined but they will be dined and feted extensively; they will be taken to the famous stock yards, and will be shown through some of the largest pig-sticking establishments in the country. They will be escorted through the Board of Trade and the great grain elevators, after seeing which they will be expected to believe, if not acknowledge, that Thiesgo and not Boston is really the hub of the milverse. And doubtless the brethren will enjoy it all; for they are intelligent and alert men and know a good thing when they see it, even if it is outside the domain of the cology.

The same transport of the same of us who are in the visible ranks of Christianity are troubled with doubts. Older men than we cannot agree on the truths of the religion. And when we strike the doubts and trials of our faith, we think we must be the ploneers in that line. But not so; for you will find all your doubts settled by the Book, and many other men have been through the same experience as yours. The Bible gives many instances of men erying after the foundation of things. Jesus says: "Come unto me and I will give you have kind of rest! Not all freedom from labor and toil, but what the world needed much more—a foundation for vagrant faith; a rest for wavering when they see it, even if it is outside the domain of the older.

And some men who stood by, heard what Jesus said, and believed it; they were not philosophers, but they were and believed it; they were not philosophers, but they were not fools. They were sensible and they are on record in the New Testament so that you may see what effect believing had A glance at the list of lay deputies to the General Conupon them. They had clear conviction in all their times o

> so that we do not have the same things to contend against."
> says one. What of that! There are men to day who are deing just the same thing. They are translating the words of Christ into their lives, and while they are not above the pain of sorrow and the temptation of sin, they yet are trusting the words of Jesus and thiding peace and comfort in them. They have a Rock and they may be touched by troubles and blown

his sermon he said:
The barning bush that Moses saw was the emblem of in.

TARES AND THEIR TREATMENT. The Rev. W Warren Giles, of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer: Hour raviour ever spoke in a minor key, it was when deploring a certain admixture of good and evil in reli-

then deploring a certain admixture of good and evil in relations life which He regarded necessary. And yet, strange to any, while He often appears with the oil and bandages of amaritanism, we never once see Him with the winnewing an of judgment. The clarion songued pracher of the windercess was disappointed, as indeed all severe advocates of the citing process have been. For Jesus was no excontaninator, on exclusionist, no inquinitor. He never countenanced those weeping reforms which are the delight of a hard-featured furitanism. On the contrary, He presents the remarkable perface of tolerating for three years in the boson of the postone College a law browed, and thous thief, which toler than He justines phinosophically in two most significant aradies. In the first He declares that masmic he areased without imperfilling the wheat they must email. In the second that the Gospel net must and will in been good and bad fast indiscriminately, which from the necessity of the case cannot be assorted until the net is drawn along. According to the former, exclusion as obviously impulies. According to the former, exclusion as obviously in guite. According to the faster, impossible.

If you without saying, that our metropolitan churches enrol that a family, some one of whose members may have the

MR. TALMAGE'S NEW "WAR CRY,"

HE PREACHES A CRUSADE AGAINST BLASPHEMY. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morn-

ing there was a large congregation. Mr. Talmage took for his subject "A New War Cry," claiming that a new one was necessary to have barmony among the religious

for his subject "A New War Cry," claiming that a new one was necessary to have barmony among the religious sects in the flight against profanity, intemperance and social corruption. Mr. Talmage said in part:

To sit not seem to you as if the time had come for God to punsh the defamilien of His name and train! I ok abroad mad see the bisph my in this country. A blasphemer can go up and down has entired lecturing against God, in deficience of the laws of this country, and no hayor has had back to econogin to stop him, except a former Mayer of Toronto, it has hemy is worse than murder, worse than arson these are only offences against muchality, while this penning against God, it has been if you of the country for the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement for its profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement. For its profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement. For the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement for its profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement. For the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement for the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement. For the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement. For the profamily, which is only another mane for thasphement for the profamily, which is only another mane for the profamily which is only another mane for the profamiliary. You see their growth has been far in excess of that of the profamiliation. You who are so desirous that the runseller shall have equal rights, perhaps your son will be priched into the front door at might dead drunk, or your dangiter will come home because run has turned her husband into a demon. On the most horritoly thing on God's earth is run. Whole streets of beautiful homes in many of our cities have been decolated by the evil. Pathers, brothers, sons are on the nuneral pile of strong drink. Oh, faster, pile on the first get more men, women and children to cruelfy let us have a whole generation, and amid the sound of the harp and fittle its

tised all over. It is a proper name, for it makes the domestic circle sour, associations sour, prosperity sour, and it mashes the body, mind, soul and family—sour mash indeed. Oh, awful alcohol! The name controls nine-tenths of the efficience are related to the efficience of America to-day.

Then, my friends, let us look at the immoralities of the great cities, Frequently there are explosions in social life that makejisofom insignificant—"respectable" men having two or three families. Brooklyn had, diffeon years ago, in its streets no sign of social svil, but now it is beginning to rival upper Broadway. New York, and yet not a single infiniser will say one point-blank word, lest some old libertime should throw up his church pew. There is a vast machinery in the United States and Canada, the purpose of which is to grind out moral iniquity. Thousands of unaspecting souls are taken from the farmhouse. One procuress last week testified to having furnished 150 souls from country farmhouses. On, for five hundred Pull Mail Gazettet to spring open the door on these injunities. If you don't want high society in America to have the low morals of Lonis XV., you had better put some of the millionaire Lothairs in the prison vans.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. General Badeau wrote in THE SUNDAY TRIBURE of yesterday of Grant as President-elect; G. W. S. views of Russian, English and American novels, and of Florence Marryat's American notes; "The Gloved Pacha" was a Cairo letter relating a thrilling tragedy in high life; How the Aqueduct is Dug was told at length; numerous extracts were given from Inspector Byrnes's book on criminals and their crimes; New Paris Fashions and the Baroness were given; Upon the Moor was an interesting English tale; and there were columns of religious, social and dramatic news, poetry, personal gossip, anecdotes, etc. News of the day was fully given, leading topics being as follows:

FOREIGN .- The news in London .=

FORRIGN.—The news in London, — The situation in the East. — Bulgaria acceding to the Czar's demands. — The state of stege in Russia continued. — Lord Randolph Charchill on Ireland and Bulgaria. — Earthquakes in Germany. — Spanish rebels condemned to death.

Domestic,—the Thetis-Stranger race at Marblehead. — Harry Wilkes won the trotting race in Chicago. — John Sherman speaking in Louisville. — Knights of Labor gathering in Richmond. — Severe frosts in Virginia and Tennessee. — The trial of Janitor Titus at Huckettstewn, N. J. — Governor Pattison on the anthracite coal combination. — Nominations for Congress and for the Assembly. — Judge Peckham's friends alarmed. — International cricket in Philadelphia. City and Suburban,—Justin McCarthy entertained at dinner. — Nearly \$20,000 embezzled from the Union Dime Savings Institution. — The reported purchase of steamships by the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company denied. — Wunners at Jerome Park; Gleaner, Laggard, Climax, Volante, Little Minnie, Major Pickett, — New-Yorks beaten by Detroits. — Boston won the lacrosse championship. — A new minister chosen for Truity parish. — New-Yorks at Deroits annual fall games played. — Three Charities Commissioners indicted in Brooklyn. — Suicide of a young woman. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412/2 grains)—at 44/gd, per onnes—74.45 cents. — Stocks feverish at better prices, closing irregular and unsettled.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART III.-Adjourned until the

18th
 SUPREMIC COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Refore Andrews, J.
 Nos. 2316, 2363, 2362, 2312, 3620, 1181, 2005, 1442, 9724,
 2809, 2415, 3475, 392, 1044, 2339, 1623, 2326, 1205, 1272,
 4434, 2316, 3334, 5496, 2334, 2349, 1625,
 SURROUATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Willof Jane Haddleton, 411 a.m.
 SUPREMIC COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.
 TURN and O'NOTERN IL—NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

dieton at 11 a.m.

Sterming Court—General Term—Before Sedgwick, C. J.,

Thura and O'Gotman, JJ.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Stephenon Court—Freclal Term—Before Freedman, I.—

Nos. 487, 489, 490, 495, 473, 449, 450, 470, 453, 476, 479, 489,

481, 311, 457, 499.

Stephenon Court—Thal Term—Part I.—Before Sedgwick,

C. J.—Nos. 968, 825, 834, 663, 760 y, 811, 819, 833, 275, 803,

92, 808, 836, 836, 836, 847, 848, 850, 852, 845, 860, 868,

610, 801, 830 y, 892, 834, 889,

Stephenon Court—Thial Term—Part II.—Before O'Gorman, J.—Nos. 979, 1429, 275, 841, 908, 903, 933, 933, 933, 935,

828, 829, 938, 915, 966, 878, 944, 903, 903, 933, 933, 933, 935,

828, 829, 938, 915, 966, 878, 944, 925, 937, 107, 741, 925, 930,

841, 676, 747, 944, 916

Stephenon Court—Thial Term—Part III.—Before Ingra
simm, J.—Nos. 603, 992, 624, 883, 986, 988, 999, 991, 993, 963,

1004, 1010, 1052, 3024, 1925, 1938, 1939, 984, 5093, 1004,

Stephenon Court—Thial Stephenon Cou 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TRUM—Refore Daly, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 12, 13, 14, 15, 26, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TRUM—PART I.—Before Larremore, C. J.—Nos. 984, 1751, 1704, 5005, 409, 1467, 1892, 1064, 1215, 414, 1084, 1097, 1718, 1840, 1974, 1442, 1405, 1911, 1912, 1004, 1215, 1217, 1218, 1227, 1238, 1237, 1238, 1237, 1248 COMMON PLEAS - TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Larremore, C. J.—Non. 984, 1751, 1764, 5095, 469, 1467, 1892, 1094, 1115, 4144, 1084, 1097, 1718, 1840, 1974, 1942, 1995, 1911, 1912, 1913, 295, 1948, 1918, 1920, 1216, 1927, 1951, 1934, 1977, 1978, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 5983, 1984, 1051, 1588, 1420, 1033, COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Bookstaver, J.—Nos. 1436, 1822, 1318, 1790, 1533, 1990, 1993, 1994, 1971, 1972, 1316, 1304, 1447, 1294, 1298, 1444, 1534, 1509, 1570, 1299, 1392, 1306, 1540, 1580, 1587, CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Hyrat, J.—Nos. 746, 747, CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Neithbas J.—CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Neithbas J.— (46, 747).
CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART II.—Before Nehrbas J.—
Nos 750, 270, 271, 272, 275, 789, 80, 718, 694, 754, 43, 943, 41, 704, 795, 46.
CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.—Before Hall, J.—
Nos 766, 17, 11, 686, 760, 102, 103, 106, 752, 108, 113, 114, 15, 157, 122. 115, 157, 122.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Judge Cowing and Assistant District Attorney Pitzgerald.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge Gudersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Bedford,—Nos. 1.

STATE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Oct. 2 .- The following is the Cour of Appeals calendar for Monday, October 4: Nos. 947, 42, 37, 40, 12, 7, 9, 45. Motion days are set down for October 5 and 19.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. LIVERIPOOL, Oct. 2-12:30 p. m.—Cotton dull and price generally in buyers favor. Middling Uplands, 5 7:10d., do Middling Oriesis, 5 9d. Sales-7,000 bales, including ob bales for speculation and export. Receipts—8,000 bales, in Midding Orieans, 5-9d. Sales—7,090 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. Receipts—8,000 bales, including 41800 American.

Futures shull. Uplands Low Middling clause, October do. livery, 5-12-64d., do. October and November delivery, 5-5-64d. daso 5-6-64d., do. November and December delivery, 5-4-64d. do. Pebruary and February delivery, 6-4-64d. do. Pebruary and March delivery, 6-4-64d. do. April and May delivery, 6-4-64d. do. April and May delivery, 6-7-64d. do. April and May delivery, 6-8-64d. sellers, 6-7-64d. Low Middling chause, October delivery, 5-4-64d. bulyers, 6-6-64d. sellers, do. November and Pocember delivery, 5-6-64d. sellers, do. November and January delivery, 6-6-64d. sellers, do. Decomber and January delivery, 6-6-64d. sellers, do. January and February delivery, 5-6-64d. sellers, do. January and February delivery, 6-6-64d. sellers, do. January and February delivery, 6-6-64d. sellers, do. February and March delivery, 5-7-64d. bulyers, do. March and April delivery, 5-7-64d. bulyers, do. May and June delivery, 5-44-64d. sellers.

Oalveston, Oct. 2.—Cotton iregular, lower to sell; Minding, 54. Low Middling, 54. Good Ordinary, 8. net amogress receipts, 4,007 bales; sales, 926 bales, stock, 64,695 bales.

3.687 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Cotton steady; Middling 8%; Low Middling, 8½ Good Ordinary, 8; net and gross receipts 6,917 bales; exports Constwise, 2,709 bales; sales, 3,504 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts, 37,495 bales; gross, 37,524 bales; exports to Great Hitlain, 11,855 bales; to the continent 5,050 bales; constwise, 11,013 bales; sales; 10,550 bales; Constwise, 11,013 bales; sales, 10,550 bales.

New-ORIMANS, Oct. 2—Cotton weak, Middling, 93-16; Low Middling, 81-16; Good Ordinary, 7 13-10; net receipts, 4,981 bales; gross, 6,125 bales; exports to Great Hitlain 6,811 bales; constwise, 3,161 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,622 bales. Weekly-Netreceipts, 34,032 bales; gross, 38,423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,000 bales, to France, 11,640 bales; to the Continent, 1,901 bales; coastwise, 8,266 bales, sales, 6,650 bales.

"SUNDAY, Oct. 3-P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

The United States Treasurer's statement of assets and liabilities as of September 30 gives the net avail-able each on hand including silver dollars and buillon. over the \$100,000,000 held for reserve against \$346, 000,000 legal-tender notes, and the amounts of outstanding sertificates of deposit at \$100,588,185 against \$207,646,998 August 31 and \$198,104,721 July 31. After deducting the Habilities for trust funds and for current expenditures the net available balance ta \$67,896,322, against \$76,527,561 on August 31, and \$80,206,325 on July 31. Hence, with \$2,400,000 more eash in the vaults and deposited in banks, the net available balance is \$12,400,000 less than on July 31. The month's changes in the cash balances are a gain of \$184,923 in gold made up by an accumulation of \$7,717,155 buillon, less a loss of told of the Londoner's castie; there were book reviews of Russian, English and American novels, a gain of \$939,434 legal-tenders made up by the retirement of \$3,490,000 of certificates, less a lose of \$2,550,566 in notes, a lose of \$774,000 National bank notes, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in deposits with banks and a loss to the silver balance of \$6,382,763, made up a loss of \$506,864 in coin, less a gain of \$489,653 bution. As the coinage of silver dollars during September Rothschild's Salon were topics of Paris letters: | 100. As the coinage of silver dollars during september amounted to \$2,800,000 and the Treasury has \$506,864 Chapters III and IV of The Confessions of Claud loss silver dollars than on August 31, it follows that September, and adding to that the additional issue of certificates gives the full amount of silver added to the general circulation during the month at \$9,672,116. The general circulation during the month at \$3,072,110. The amount held for flux redemption of National bank notes was increased \$3,700,000, but the 5 per cent fund was reduced \$300,000. The Treasury balances over outstanding certificates now compare with those of one year ago as follows: Gold, \$24,800,000 greater; legal-tenders, \$3,600,000 greater, and silver, \$15,900,000 greater. Auding to the amount of silver on band on September 30, 1885, for the year's columns the sum of \$31,000,000, it appears that the amount good into circa-

	1 lation in the twelve months is	about \$15.00	0,000.			
0	The following compares the statements of September 30, 1886, and August 31, 1886:					
	LIABILE	COES.				
1	Trust Funds.					
1	A	Sept. 30,1885				
	Deposits for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation and reducing					
	Deposits for the 5 per cent re- demption fund of National	\$61,725,645	\$66,436,95\$			
	bank notes	11,147,139	10,856,752			
1	District of Columbia deposits for payment of interest, etc	426,013	336,155			
	Total of trust liabilities	\$73,298,793	\$77,629,865			
4	General Liabilities.					
	Interest due and unpaid	\$1,898,438	\$1,850,597			
	Called bonds and interest and	8,138,352	8,998,016			
,	old debts, less amount paid Accrued interest on Pacific	4,968,148	7,199,798			
	Radroad bonds	710,815	1,007,093			
	Disbursing officers' balances	3,539,257 22,624,713	4,886,27 3 22,711,83 2			
	Treasury transfer checks and drafts outstanding. Sundry items.	15,333,702 607,389	7,085,299 423,601			
	Total general liabilities	\$57,820,644	\$55,061,998			
	Grand total of Habilities		\$132,691,96 3			
	ASSET	*				
	Gold coin and bullion less outstanding certificates and \$100,000,000 for reserve	\$57,732,288	\$57,917,211			
a	standing certificates	35,579,647	36,519,081			
и	National bank notes	2,878,520 15,439,905	2,104,765 14,413,253			
8	Deposits in National banks	10,450,005	-			
	Total gold and currency Deduct amount held in trust,	\$111,630,360	\$110,954,310			
9	as given above	73,299,793	77,629,865			
	A vailable balance	\$38,331,567	\$33,324,445			

Treasury held to secure bank note circulation list week was \$3,751,750; the withdrawais were \$3,44,400 of 3s and \$879,200 of 4s and the deposits were \$671,850 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Evidently the present high price for the 4s is stimulating the reduction of the bank note circulation. To accure deposits in National banks \$85,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4s were substituted for \$121,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4s were substituted for \$121,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4s were substituted for \$121,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$36,000 of 4\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$10.850. Yesterday's bank statement was a surprise. A loss of \$2,559,900 in "specie" is not accounted for by the fact that \$1,757,000 gold certificates were paid into the Custom House for duties, and specie if it is gold) is not the kind of currency which the banks result to the interior. Of course, silver dollars and silver certificates now are specie, but it has not been supposed that the New York banks held many of either. The detailed statement shows that the Bank of New Tork lost \$460,000 apocte; the City lost \$1,400,000 and expanded its loan \$700,000; the Commerce gained \$600,000 specie and the Importers and Traders' gained \$400,000 specie and contracted its loans \$600,000. All this furnishes no explanation of what became of the specie. The net results of the Treasury's operations, the imports of gold (\$700,000) and the known movement to the interior cive a balance against the banks of only about \$900,000 for the week; yet they report an average for the surplus revenue to \$5,963,925. The Sub-Treasury, however, yesterday was debtor at the Clearing House \$4,000,000, principally for the October Interest, and that more than restored the week's loss in cash, whatever may have been its cause.

The following compares the totals of yesterlay's statements with those of the corresponding dates of 18\$5 and 18\$4;

The following compares the totals of yesterday's statements with those of the corresponding dates of 1885 and 1884: with those of the corresponding dates of 1885 and 1884;

Oct. 4, 1884, Oct. 3, 1885, Oct. 2, 1886,
Loans \$290,505,200 \$330,750,300 \$340,105,700

Specid 70,207,000 107,001,300 74,082,700

Legal tenders 50,767,300 30,747,000 310,750,300

Deposits 309,308,100 38,509,000 310,750,300

Circulation 13,602,500 0,000,500 8,100,500 The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities:
 Specie
 \$76,297,000
 \$107,001,300
 \$74,082,900

 Legal tenders
 39,767,900
 39,747,900
 18,570,100
 Total reserve... \$106,974,900 \$137,839,200 \$92,633,000 Reserve requir'd sg'et deposits... 77,077,225 96,340,000 86,689,075 \$29,897,675 \$41,499,200 \$5,963,925 34,99 35.98 The following is Saturday's statement in detail :

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal- tenders.	Deposit
New York	1 10,738,000	1,620,000	492,000	9,393,0
Manhattan Co.	9,143,000	1,773,000 953,800	213,000	9,093,0
Merchants'	6,772,400	953,800	815,500	6,610,1 7,165,0
Mechanics'		1,660,000	273,000	7,165,0
America	11,205,400	1,642,800	365,800	9,034,6
Phenix		857,000	74,000 229,000	2,482,6
City Tradesmen's	2,474,100	3,412,600 345,800 760,700	151,800	2,035,2
Tradesmen's	1,316,000	240,500	93,100	1,576,2
Fulton Chemical	18 183 300		347 400	23,495,2
Merchants' Ex	18,183,300 3,166,700	682,900	347,400 187,800	3 500 1
Gallatin	6.698,000	1.044.300	340,900	3,492,1 5,711,4
Butch, & Dro		404,700	80,900	1,547,9 1,705,0
Mech. & Trad	1,542,000	105,000	207,000	1,705.0
Green wich	A = 1.096,6000	136,400	127,800	1,120,2
Leather M'frs.	3,392,300	700,300	149,200	2,862,9
Seventh Ward.	1,144,100	269,900	64,300	1,108,9
Seventh Ward. State of N. Y	3,090,900	357,800	132,700	3,608,8
Amer. Exch	16,731,000	2,240,000	640,000	13,518,0
Commerce	. 18,208,900	2,561,400	1,122,100	12,699,40
Broadway	5,116,700	072.200	145,400	4,519,1
Mercantile	0.510.900	2.123.400	349,900	6.753.40
Pacific	2.192.300	571,700	185,900	2,606,70 6,923,70
Republic	6.718.300	571,700 1,759,500	235,100	6,923,7
Chathan	4,350,300	920,700 254,200	1241,900	4,602,0
People's	1,866,300	254,200	148,500	2,331,3
No. America	3.149,000	581,200	111,000	3,697,8
Hanover		2,389,000	403,500	10,072,1
Irving	3,129,000	569,400	170,300	2,000,0
Hizeus'	2,549,800	458,800	153,700	2,684,10
Nassatt	2,596,500 3,175,000	236,500	248,500	2,921,0
Market	3,110,000	514,000	151,900	2,626,0
t. Nicholas	1,747,200	207,100	35,100 206,000	1,612,3
shoe & Leath.		833,000		3,283,0
orn Exch	6,051,900	751,600	199 000	6,123,6
ontinental	4,651,900	1,018,900	387,500	5,418,1 2,020,1
Oriental	2,075,000	4,430,600	323,000	422 5 45 45
Imp. & Trad			1,261,100	21,546,5
Park North River	1,806,000	153,000	148,000	2,107,0
East River	1,191,300	119 800	102 3000	944 7
Fourth Nat	16,519,600	3,538,100	98,309 795,700	17, 205, 96
Central Nat	8,415,000		541,000	8,722.00
Second Nat		7:3 000	274,000	3,721.00
Ninth Nat	4 617 200	715,000 2,172,300	264,000	944.70 17,226,96 8,722,06 3,721,06 5,027,36
First Nat	4,617,200 17,731,200		560.800	THE SUBJECT
Third Nat	5,009,800	1,019,500	279,200	5.138.16
NY Nat Ex		206,800	124,400	1.1365.86
Bowery		THE PERSON NAMED IN	423,700	2,248,84
NY County	2,346,400	\$29,100 \$43,500	2005,8000	2,889,90
Ger. Amer		843,500	80,300	2,105,30
Chane	8 410 700	7251 5000	296,900	4,204,16
Fifth Ave	3,237,200	779,500	78,500	3,351,00
German Ex	3,410,700 3,237,200 2,277,300 2,306,000	779,500 270,000 162,700	330,000	2,880,4
Germania	2,396,000	162,700	481,600	2,946,9
United States.	4.000,000	274,300	21,000	4,023,20
Lincoln	2,544,500	603,400	300,000	3,285,64
Garfield	1.459.300	361,400	99,500	1,004,10
Fifth Nat		255,800	129,200	1.433.10
Metropolis		769,600	204,600	4.012.00
West Side	1.592,700	494,600	339,100	2.001.6
Seaboard		387,500	92,800	1.988.7
Sixth Nat	1.751.000	402,000	90,000	1,901.0

The exchanges last week at the New-York Clearing Heuse were \$55,000,000 greater than for the preceding week, and the sale of stocks at the Stock Exchange were \$00,000 shares or 25 per cent less; so that more than the aggregate in the amount of the exchanges is due to operations in legitimate business. Compared with the week of 1885, the gain is \$179,000,000 and over that of 1884 it is \$190,000,000.

The bank exchanges at the New-York Clearing Hogse and